WHE CITY HEALTHIER, BETTER PAPED, CLEANER, THAN EVER BEFORE.

The Lowest Tan Rate in Thirty Years, with No Inflation of Real Estate Values-Improvement Made Weadtly In All Directions Save Only in Rapid Transit-Proposed Retunding of Short High Rate Bands Into Long Three Per Cents Daty 88,189,840,19 Increase in the City Debt In Spite of Lurge Permanent Improvements

The Aldermen met yesterday and received the Mayor's second annual message, which is

Fathe Homerskie its Common theoret.

Pursuant to the provisions of law, I have the hoper to transmit a statement of the city's fluences, prepared by the Comptroller, and a general statement of the Government and improvements of the city.

crease is obtained by faxing property which up to this time has escaped its just burden, the other half being secured by natural improvements, and that no part of the forense is due to inflated values of real estate. Over fifty per cent, of the increase shown in real estate is for improvements. One evidence of this in that there were fewer applications for reductions of assessed values in 1883 than in 1882, and of these seventr-five were under chapter wide of the large of 1872, granting exemption on chaptly bursdoness to the extent of \$2.920 cash. It may be taken as an evidence of the fairness of the assessments, as made by the department this year, that lawer applications were made to the outraster write of certional to review its work than were made in any year for, many years past.

PERSONAL TAXES OF CORPORATIONS. PERSONAL TAYER OF CORPORATIONS.

Inder the laws governing taxalion, many joint stock associations engaged in business in this city, such as express. Iffe insurance, transportation, telegraph, and trust companies, practically escape local taxation. They make this great metropolis the centre of their operations, they look to its diovernment for protection, and they make use of all its facilities for the proper transaction of their business, but still claim exemption from taxation for local purposes. This is an unjust and improper evasion of the burdens of the tiovern-

Classification of Bonded Links.	Amount outstand ing Dec. 31, 1892.	Jemed.	Bullermak	Assemble outskip I.
FUNDED DEST.				
2. Payable from the sinking fund, under ordinances of the Common Council.	\$4,267,260 00			\$4,267,200 66
2. Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of chanter MS, section 0, Laws of 1878, and sec- tion 176, New York City Consoli- dation act of 1882	9,700,000 80	***************************************		9,700,000 00
Parable from the sinking fund, under provisions of chapter SSR, section 8, Laws of 1878, and sec- tion 197, Naw York City Consoli- date and the consolidation of the consolidatio	43,843,024 95	\$8,025,427.28	\$14,500 00	61,818,962 35
by chapter 178 Laws of 1869 E Payable from the sinking fund, under provisions of chapter 73,	9,808,600.00	8,500 00		N.800,500 00
E Payable from the stating fund. Buder provisions of the Constitu- tional amendment adopted Nov.	28,250,000 00	1,825,000 00		80,075,000 00
6. Payable from taxation under pro- visions of chapter 400. Laws of 1986.	445,000 00		***************************************	445,000 00
7. Payable from taxation, under the payeral statutes authorizing their laste.	82,494,946 05	V1174	314,700 00	52,380,248 05
B. Bonds issued for toral improve-	5,817,802.90	1,602,149 41		7,419,951 31
Westchester county.	541,000 00	manneni	18,000 00	528,000 00
Total funded debt	\$155,161,978 90	\$11,456,075 119	\$147,200 00	\$166.470,849.59
TEMPORARY DEST.				
Revenue Bim7s,				
L lessed under special laws	568,483 93 7,600 00	650,024 21		658,475 76
1892. Insued in anticipation of taxes of , 1893.		19,801.621.10		7,800 00
Total bonded debt	\$155,528,057 82	\$31,807,721 00	\$20,198,855.45	\$167,186,023 87

stal funded debt.... sea amount held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemp upon of debt... 56,532,406 58 -Not funded debt. \$98,629,597,83 Bonds and stocks were issued in 1893 for the flowing purposes: For building docks and slips and im-provement of the water front-dock provement of the book of the book of the book of the bookings, vis.

New municipal building Armories fethoolingieses.

Fethoolingieses.

Metropolitan Museum of Art.

American Museum of Natural His-

5,000 00 227,953 18 1,471,835 24 175,000 00

54,549 17

100,000 00

1,450,000 00 245,000 00 38,000 00 10,600 00 1,000,000 00

111,450,075 69

5,000 00

Metropolitan Museum of Art anostrican Museum of Art at services Museum of Natural History
Criminal Court House
Building for Fifth Police Instrict
Court and prison and Ninth Judicial District Court
Building for Seventh Police District
Court and prison and Eleventh Judicial District Court
Buildings for insune at Ward's Island
Casalis darden, improvement of
Casalis darden, improvement of
for purchase of Ward's Island property
Buildings viz
New York and Brooklyn Bridge, for
Improvement of and approaches to
Bridge over the Harlen River, viz
Washington Hridge
Bridge over the Harlen
Bridge Bridge
Bridge over Harlen Ship Canal
(Kingsbridge)
For Construction and Improvement of
parks and parkways
New parks—Twenty-third and TwenInformity Park—Hurance Ninetich siresi
and Eighbb avenue
Central Fark—Entrance IIU h singet
and Fifth agenue
Hiver Park
Elast River Park
Elast River Park
Elast River Park

Sorningside Fark
Sonnt Morris Park
Riverside Park
Riverside Park
East River Park
Rusgers Hilp Park
Van Corrisade Fark—Parada ground
Van Corrisade Fark—Parada ground

Van Certlands FarMondols Park way
Poblic driveway
For Croton water works, via
New Aqueduct
Croton water works
Additional high service.
Sanitary protection of water supply.

Sanitary protection of water suppry, reparing streets avenues, Ac reparing Third avenue, from 198th after to 168th agreet easinent bonds.

For elfest improvements. For viaduot in 168th street.

For Fort Washington Kidge Road im-

provement
improvement of Para avenue, north
of 106th street.

a wards for damajes by depression
of railroad tracks. Twenty-lairi
and Twenty-fourth Wayds.

Guadrid-entennial of the Landing
of Columbus.

PROPOSED REPUNDING AT THREE PER CENT.

LOWEST TAX BATE IN THIBIT YEARS.

partment of the city dovernment manufactured increased.

BOTHING AT A STANDSTILL BUT RAPID TRANSIT.

NO INPLATION OF REAL ESTATE VALUES FOR TAX-

The Department of Taxes and Assessmenta reports the total valuation of real and personal property, as assessed for the purpose of taxation in 1883, at \$1.885.518.528.190, as against \$1.862.264.275 in 1882, showing a total increase of \$1.00, 254, 253, 500, which is distributed as follows:

This shows that personal as well as real property contributes to the additional amount

\$67.877.790 00 -10.299.703 50 12.555/815 00 3.811.846 00 10.181.406 00 3.225.665 00

Total bonds tasued

ment which the Legislature should speedily ment which the Legislature should speed of remedy.

I would recommend that laws be enacted to reach these corporations, some of whom occupy our widest thorough area, others of whom enjoy terminal facilities of great value, and all of whom share in that protection of life and property which the city Government extends. The Department of Taxes and Assessments is doing good work by calling attention to inequalities in the operation of the tax laws and compelling the collection from all taxaele sources, as far as can be under the law, of a proper share toward the expenses of government.

\$100,762,407.51

Dec. 21, 1892.

PRAISE FOR OUR BEALTH OFFICIALS.

ment.

Praise for our health officials.

During the year the city wal absolutely free from Asiatic cholera, although cases were numerous in the European ports with which we maintain commercial relations. Our exemption from this dread scourge is owing, under Divine Providence, to the rigorous and energetic enforcement of our quarantine regulations by the Health Officer of the port and the unceasing and intelligent vigilance of the lival Board of our city.

The improvement in the sanitary condition of the city in 1803 and the success of the Health Department in preserving and protecting the public health are gotable. The invasion of typhus fever and Small-pox has been successfully combated, and the city has been successfully combated, and the city has been still times in complete preparation for the threatened advance of cholera. The activity and vigilance of the officers and employees of the Health Department, the assistance of all the other municipal departments, and the city in the efforts to secure cleanliness, improved plumbing and drainage, and the abatement of nuisances, have resulted in the unusual healthtuness and the low death rate. The records of vital statistics show that the death rate of the year is the lowest since the organization of the Board of Health in 1894. The clean streets and the improvement in street pavements, especially the laying of aspinalt pavements in the thickly populated quarters, have had much to do with accomplishing this gratifying result. 5,000 00

PLENTY OF PURE WATER.

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1.77 Thus it is seen that an increase in the city debt of \$2.132.840.19 is shown, the reduction by redemption and the revenues of the sinking fund being overbalanced by the cost of permanent improvements, which amounted to \$11.450.075.69.

The interest charges on bonds maturing previous to and in the year 1904, whose rate of interest is four, five, six, and seven per cent, amount to \$3,420,780.00 annually. These bonds should be refunded for long-period bonds issued at a rate of interest not exceeding three per cent. I am convinced that the present hadders of the bonds would willingly accept these terms for the more permanent investment which a bond for a term of years would insure. The interest thus asved would amount annually to \$1,745,683.03. Legislation should be had authorizing the Comptroller to amount annually to \$1,745,684.03. Legislation should be had authorizing the Comptroller to refund, whenever practicable, the city's higher rate securities into three per cent bonds having forty or more years to run. TAXES SHOULD BE COLL SCIED VARLY IN THE YEAR. Nearly \$20,000,000 of revenue bonds, the interest on which approximated \$398,000, were
issued in 1883 to pay the expenses of the city
until the receipts from taxafion became available. The financial stringeacy made it necessary in some cases for the city to pay six per
cent. Interest. In the past fifty years the
money borrowed in anticination of the collection of taxes has cost the city in interest almost \$15,000,000. A change in the system of
levying and collecting the faxes would remove
this hurdensome and unnecessary expense.
The taxes should be collected in the carly instead of the later menths of the year, so that
this expensive borrowing may be avoided.
LOWEST TAX BATE IN THISKY WARS. Ac. necessary to permanently remedy the evila-The milianness removed or abated were as (o)-lows: Three hundred and lifty-six privies, 120-barnyards, 5 factories, and 1,000 misceilaneous in classification. Within the coming year many of the proceedings which have been begin to acquire the property necessary to prevent for ther contamination of our water supply will be terminated, and thus a supply of water secure for all time from defilement will be assured. THE COST OF CHOTON WATERSHED PURIFICATION

The general statement of the affairs of the city is most satisfactory. The city's credit stands unimpaired, despite the unfavorable financial conditions. The tax rate is the lowest in thirty pears. The efficiency of every department of the city Government has been EXAGGERATED. A very exaggerated and erroneous impres-A very exaggerated and erroneous impression of the cost of this work exists. About 580,000 has been expended and the cost of the property aslected to be acquired in estimated at about \$420,000. The law limits the expenditure for title purpose to \$500,000 a year for three years. It is estimated that this amount will be more than sufficient, and the work should be continued until all possibility of definement is removed. The vital imperfance of this subject is apparent, especially when there is any prespect of a contagious visitation. In one direction only do we fail to note substantial improvement. This is in the important matter of rapid transit. The difficult problems involved, and the fact that capital is even more than usually timid and conservative in these times, have prevented any progress in this direction. It may be that an underground road capable of the highest speed, to be built by private capital or public funds, will furnish the ultimate solution. Thus far no capitalists have shown a sufficient interest in such a plan nor has public sentiment declared in layor of such an investment by the city. In the mean time, and even though work on that line was begun, more immediate relief is necessary. The liapld Transit Commissioners were not met in a proper spirit by the Manhattan flevated Railroad managers in the effort to improve the facilities of that system. A new line of clovated railroads has therefore, been platned and the franchise will shortly be offered for sale. It is sincerely to be hoped that the additional transit service that is so urgently needed may in this way be acquired. Immediate relief, low-ever, can only be afforded through the Manhattan system by the construction of third tracks and additional terminal facilities.

when there is any prospect of a centration visitation.

The Acqueduct Commissioners have materially assisted in the work of absting note ances on the watershed, and have exampleted two reservoirs which are ready to be transferred to the Department of rubble works namely, the East Branch massney dam and the two Bog Brook dams, basing a total storage capacity of 50.084,083,000 gallens. The commissioners are also progressing with the construction of the qualar bridge reservoir, which will have a storage capacity of 50.086, 000,000 gallens. The preservation of maps for the purpose of amaring title to lands necessary for the construction of the storage and distributing reservoirs at Jerome Park and vicinity is being steadily prosecuted. When these two great works shall have been completed, with the reservoirs now nearing completed, with the reservoirs new meaning completed, with the reservoirs new hearting completed, and the most abundant water supply system in the world.

OUR FINE NEW PAYEMENTS.

The improvements in our thoroughfares since the passage of the inw of 1889 authorizing increased appropriations for new parements is now apparent, and it is agreed that the benefits have fully justified the expenditure and repaid the inconvenience that is inevitable during the progress of such work. In 1848 the area and mileage of new pavements laid exceed those of any previous year in the history of the city. To replace worn out pavements asked the square yards of granite block and 200.1868 square yards of granite block and 200.1868 square yards of asphalt pavement were laid. If pavements on new arrests, 53.415 square yards of granite block and 20.705 square yards of granite block and 20.705 square yards of granite block and 20.705 square yards of granite and trap block pavements were laid.

732,280 square yards of asphalt a mileage of 23,70.

The area and mileage of various kinds of pavement in this city are:

| Davement in this city are: | Square Fords. | Improved specification stone blocks 4.523.485 | 218.50 | 1015.00 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.50 | 10.5 9,652,001 856.56

It is a work of extreme difficulty to compare the cost of this work with that in other cities, as the figures of cost and maintenance are combined differently in the various reports. The reports of the city of Paris are, perhaps, the most useful in this direction. For stone pavement work the cost is greater there; but it cannot be stated definitely on account of trovernment ownership of the quarries. The price of this material loces not appear in the reports of the paving work. The asphalt work is done in Paris for 53.42 a square yard, and the cost of maintenance is reported at a price that in filteen years would amount to 54, a total of 57.42 a square yard. In this city the asphalt pavement is laid at an average cost of \$3.50 a square yard under contracts guaranteeing that it will be kept in order for filteen years without additional cost to the city.

ASPHALT A SUCCESS.

The extensive introduction of asphalt pave-

ASPHALT A SUCCESS.

The extensive introduction of asphalt pavements in residential districts has been attended with good results. Probably no pavement yet designed so fully meets the requirements of cleanliness, smoothness, and noise-lessness, and the great demand for its extension by our citizens warrants the belief that it meets with popular favor. While I approve of its use for the tenement and residential districts, i believe that grantle pavement only should be laid on business thoroughfares where the traffic is heavy.

UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

The Department of Public Works has also

Where the traffic is heavy.

UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS.

The Department of Public Works has also completed the 155th Street Visduct as far as can be done until the new McComb's Dam Bridge is finished by the Department of Parks, and it is now open to public traffic. The viaduct's total coat is about \$700,000. In the cooperation of this construction with that of the bridge, and the enlargement of the approach thereto into a square or plaza, an improvement is in progress which will form one of the most popular, useful, and ornamental features of the city's public improvements.

A contract has been entered into for the creekton of a new bridge over the Hariem River at Third avenue, and for a temporary bridge to be used during the construction of the permanent one. The object of this work is to furnish greater facilities for public travel on this great thoroughfare, and give greater clear space for the river traffic, as required by the laws and regulations of the United States Government. The estimated cost of the bridge is \$1,222,000, and it is believed that the entire improvement can be completed by the close of the pract ISto.

obod work of the dock department.

The Department of Docks has carried forward the improvement of the water front, with the accompanying important advantages of increased commercial facilities and augmented public revenues. Six new piers have been constructed, four piers extended to the bulkhead interest of 1880, and 1,400 feet of bulkhead or river wait completed. This makes an aggregate of new wharfage of two and one-half miles linear measurement. Four new piers are in course of construction and work on about half a mile of river wait is under way. The department has also built 4,000 linear feet of crib bulkhead at liker's Island, which will provide a dumping place for 3,000,000 cubic yards of ashes and street refuse. By this means about sixty-four acres will be added to the area of the leand.

The expenditures of the Dock Department amounted to \$2,565,800,183, or which \$783.478.12 were for acquired property, \$1,557.350.181 for construction, and \$254,872.85 for maintenance and repairs of the whole water front. The gross revenue was \$1,783.195.115, an increase of more than \$100,000 over any previous year.

The work of 1893 included the preparation GOOD WORK OF THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

front. The gross revenue was \$1,783,186,13; an increase of more than \$100,000 over any previous year.

The work of 1883 included the preparation of a plan for the improvement of the North River front from Charles street to West Twenty-third street, based upon a study of the best built docks abroad, and adapted to the requirements of the conditions and commerce of this port. This plan proposes accommodations for docking the largest existing vessels at a minimum expense, and an increase of wharfage room of more than three miles. Applications for ten new piers have been filed from steamship companies, for two of which, within the limits of this proposed improvement, an annual rental of \$60,000 each is offered. No additional appropriation for this purpose is asked for by the Bock Department or contemplated by the Sinking Tund Commissioners. The plan simply fixes the direction in which the usual and authorized annual appropriation of \$5,000,000 hali be expended, because it promises the greatest return as a permanent improvement and a good investment. The city's prosperity largely depends upon maintaining its commercial supremence, and this plan should be adopted and the work proceeded with as rapidly as the present annual appropriation for the Dock Department will permit. STREETS BETTER CLEANED THAN EVER BEFORE

streets petter cleaned than ever before.

I feel justified in saying that the Department of Street Cleaning is better organized and in more effective condition at this time than it has ever been before, and that while much remains to be done to perfect the system in order to do the work as well and as thoroughly as it should be and may be done, it is a generally recognized fact that the streets throughout the entire city are being better ceaned now than at any time heretofore.

The operations of the department were greatly hambered during the past whiter by the unusual severity of the weather. The conditions were such as to greatly increase the expense of the work, especially that of the limit disposition of sahes and street refuse. It was difficult, and at times impossible, to remove this refuse because of prevailing storms and the accumulations of ice in the harbor preventing the towing of the scows to the places of unloading. The expense of carting refuse and of removing snew was also greatly increased. The cost of this work being, therefore, largely in excess of the amount appropriated there resulted a deflectery which as increased. The cost of this work being, there-fore, largely in excess of the amount appro-priated, there resulted a deficiency which at one time threatened to seriously cripple the service for the balance of the year. An eco-nomical and businesslike management of the department has however, almost wholly over-come that difficulty, and has resulted at the same time in securing increased efficiency in its administration.

same time in securing increased efficiency in its administration.

The law now requires the work of street cleaning to be done by hand under the patrol system, the expense of which is more than three times as great as that of machine cleaning. The quantity of refuse to be removed is continually increasing, having doubled in the past ten years. Under the present system 1822 miles of paved streets are cleaned daily as thoroughly as the existing facilities of the department permit, while prior to the enactment of the present law, in 1832, only 53 miles of streets were cleaned daily.

Some idea of the magnitude of the work done by the Department of Street Cisaning may be obtained from the statement that in addition to cleaning 382 miles of streets daily, ashes and garbage are collected and removed throughout 580 miles of streets.

CREMATION OF EFFUSE.

CREMATION OF REFUSE,

throughout 500 miles of streets.

The question of the best method of final disposition of ashes and street refuse is a serious one. Towing the material to sea and dumping it there, or using it for filling in purposes at such points as are available has been continued, because it is at present the chappest and the only practicable method. There is a very general interest in the subsect of efemation of refuse, and many systems have been defined acres of which have been not into more or less successful operation in other cities. The questions as to whether eremation is practicable and desirable for this city, as to whether the expense would be greater or less than the present method, and as fo what system, if any, is to be adopted are being inquired into and will be carefully benindered. In order to properly continue the present method until the question of cremation shall have been determined, the final disposition for the hext two or three years has been provided for by the construction of a crib around Riker's Island, as before stated, which is capable of containing about 3,000,000 cube yards of filling. This will add to the area of the Island about sixty-four acres, which will available for the exection of charitable or penal institutions by the city as may hereafter be determined.

determined.

You can HELP REEP THE CITY CLEIN.

Our citizens should theroughly understand that no matter how well the work of the Department of birest Cleaning may be done clean streets cannot be had without their active and earnest assistance and co-peration. If the dirt and dust from houses and shoras is swept into the streets and if refuse material of all sorts is thrown upon them, they cannot be kept clean. To so litter the public thoroughares is a violation of law but it is so common as to have become an abuse. It the

the electrifies of which depends the comfort and health of all.

In the administration of the Department of Public i harities and terrection excellent results continue to be shown. The city's generous appropriations are under to do as much good as basible. The demands upon this department will be much increased this winter by the destitution and distress reguliting from lack of employment, and liberal appropriations have been made to properly meet this emergency. The city authorities will afford all the relief possible.

The number of unfortunate persons cared for at the city insane asylume reached it 15s in December, an increase of 30 for the rear. The new buildings on Ward's Island and at the City Farm, and the repeirs and afterations of the old buildings of the hmigration Bureau on Ward's Island, have been so lar progressed that much additional room will probably be available in the appring and the evils of overcrowding removed.

UNSUST STATE TAXES. In addition to the generous provision made for its own sick and insane poor. the cirr of New York has been called upon to pay \$438. 776.07 as its charte of the \$1.360.013.04 de-voted to the maintenance, care, and while it is thus called upon to pay searly one-half of the money devoted to this purpose, the city is especially excepted from the prevision of State care for its insane. Our proportion of the school tax of the State is \$1.758, 723, 72, and in the apportionment of this sum among the counties we receive back \$700, 137, 37. Some such arrangement ought, with even more of justification, to be made in reference to the tax for the support of the tosane, we have more than \$9,000,000 worth or property and buildings set apart for this branch of public charity, and the average general of insane patients cared for in 1813 was nearly \$1,000, at an expediture never intended to doubly tax the city in this way, but intended that a county excepted from the provisions of the State tare act should be exempted from the taxation necessary to carry out those provisions. In the belief that this point can be sustained in the courts, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment refused to insert this item in the appropriation for the payment of State insee.

Another State institution whose administration involves double taxation of the people of this city is the militim. The city has outstand.

Another State institution whose administration involves double taxation of the people of
this city is the militia. The city has outstanding bonds to the amount of \$2,864,388,94 for
money expended in the purchase of lands and
ersection of buildings for armory purposes, and
requisitions are before the Armory Board for
quarters for the Ninth and Sixty-pinth liegiments and Troop A. These expenditures and
the expenses of maintenance, raised by direct
faxation, are approved as necessary by the officials of the city; but it should be borne in
mind that the other armories all over the State
are built and maintained by the State out of
the proceeds of taxation toward which the
city of New York contributes nearly one-half.
Some consideration is due to the city from the
State in this direction.

UNCLE SAM STILL OWES US \$2,292,650.73.

There is due to the city from the United

UNCLE SAM STILL OWES US \$2,292,650,73.

There is due to the city from the United States Government, including interest, \$2,292,650,73, 936,73, on what is known as the "war claim." This claim has been admitted to be just by the War and Treasury Departments, and similar obligations to cities and States all over the country have been discharged by the general Government. Yet New York has never been able to collect its money. An ordinance of the corporation of the city of New York, approved by the Mayor April 23, 1861, created by an Issue of bonds a fund of \$1,000,000 which was placed under the control of the Union Defence Committee to be used. In aid of the defence of the national Union." Of this amount \$709, 423.31 was spent in organizing and fitting out regiments of volunteers, and \$209, 1800 to aid the families of soldiers enlisted. The first item, at lesst, of these expenditures has always been recognized as a just and legal claim of the city for roimbursement. The attempt to collect it was begun by the Union Defence Committee in November, 1801, but only \$104,423,79 has ever been paid. It is my purpose to make another effort to secure from the national Government the discharge of this just obligation to our city.

improvement of Public Works reports a greater number of visitors to the city's breathing places than ever before, owing to the naturally ever-increasing use of them and the presence of unusual numbers of strangers in the city during the year. The department has made permanent improvements in the shape of additions to the Museum of Art and to the Museum of Natural History, and work upon the military parade ground in Van Cortlandt Park. The fitting up of the Castle tiarden building as an aquarium is nearly completed, and the interest in it shows that it will be a popular feature. The construction of the new Macomb's Dam Bridge has been steadily pushed forward and plans completed for the plaza approach to the important and beautiful improvement formed by this bridge and the 155th street viaduet. In 1854 the work of improving the northwest corner of Central Park and of improving the northwest corner of Central Park and of improving the new parks and parkways north of the Harlem Eliver will be begun, and the conclusion of proceedings for acquiring one or two small parks down town will enable them to be put in shape to meet the breels of the pecule in their densely populated neighborhoods.

The exhibition of school work at the World's IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PARKS.

borhoods.

The exhibition of school work at the World's Columbian Exposition afforded an opportunity to compare results achieved in our schools with the work in other cities. New York's exhibit won great commendation from practical educators, as well as official awards of medals and diviomas. The task of keeping up with the demands of the growing and shifting population for school accommodation has received constant attention during the year, and sanitary improvements authorized under a special law were carefully looked after. During the year 9.005 additional sittings have been provided in new buildings, and 7,000 by making alterations and by hirting quarters. Plans for building in 1834 have been completed which will furnish 223 more class gooms.

Under the provisions of chapter 532 of the Laws of 1833, a Commission was appointed by the Mayor to revise the laws affecting common schools and public education in the city of New York. This Commission will probably ason report to the Legislature, and it is believed that its work will be of great benefit to a school system which is justly regarded with pride and affection by severy citizen of our metropolis.

THE NEW COURTS. The new Criminal Court building, designed for the accommodation of all of the branches of the criminal courts, the Health Department of Street Cleaning, the Excise Board, and the Board of Coroners, is

Excise Board, and the Board of Coroners, is completed, except in some minur details of interior arrangements, decoration, and fur-nishing. This building covers the entire block bounded by Centre, Elm. Franklin, and White strekts, and its cost complete, without furni-ture, was \$1,500,000. No public building of its character and dimensions has ever been erected in this country at a less cost. THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

The NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.
The Advisory Committee of Architects appointed in the architectural competition for
plans of the new municipal building had 134
designs offered for consideration. The fask of
making a selection, therefore, was a work of
sinie. The report of this committee has been
made, but in the six plans selected as best no
single one is satisfactory as to both design and
accommodations. It is hoped, however, that
by a combination of the best features of the
different plans the desired result can be se-

by a combination of the best features of the different plans the desired result can be secured, so that this important improvement may soon be proceeded with. The results, in added convenience to citizens having business with the city departments and in a large saving of rent money, will be of advantage to the city.

During the year the Department of Euddings amorvised \$60,000,000 worth of real estate improvements, adding to the taxable valuation, business facilities, and home accommodations of New York. Architectural excellence, sanitary improvement, and increased security and safety distinguish these new structures in the main. The theatres, the hotels, the public buildings, the business houses the private dwellings, and the tenements erected in 1836 bring up the average of the city in all the directions named. COMMENDATION OF THE POLICE AND THE FIRE-MEN.

The police force has not been called upon during the year for ansextraordionry service, except, berings, at the haval and shore parades in May last, the longshoremen's strike in August, and the receptions given in honor of distinguished foreigners. In all of these the police were called upon for extra and united service. The same high order of discipling that has distinguished the force for years, the same excellence of appearance on parado or ordinary police duty, and the same efficiency is manifest to every citizon, and continues to excite the commendation of visitors. In the detection and prevention of crime, in the preservation of good crier, and in the protection of life and property, which are safether than in any other great city in the world, the police force, as a undy, is effective and earnest.

The work of the Fire Department is kept up to the high standard of its previous record, its efficiency is testified to by the low rate of insurance. In discipline and courage, in self-sacrifice and devotion to duty, as well as it results achieved, the men of the service justify the pride felt in them by our citizens.

The number of excise licenses was reduced to DSIN by AT and the residual to high a light to the light of the DSIN to the time of the service of the DSIN to the light of the DSIN to the light of the DSIN to the light of the DSIN to the DSI The police force has not been called upon

The number of excise licenses was reduced 1883 by 47, and the receipts of the licerd of The number of excise licenses was reduced in 1803 by 47, and the receipts of the Board of Excise increased \$132,005, indicating for the full flead year of that department an increase of \$250,000. The Receives number \$138, of which that are for anisons, 215 for hotels, 202 for restaurants, be3 for ale and beer salons, 1,165 for storakeoners and 3 for druggists. Under the direction of the Board of Electrical Control 100, miles of salways for testraph and telephone wires have been constructed in the city, and 40, miles of subways for testraph and telephone wires for electric light and power conductors. The total milesage of subways is \$74 for telephone and telegraph, and \$25 or light and power wires. The electric service of the city is in great part successfully operated through the subways. There are in the 6,750 are laming above telephones, the beard has also carried the removal of 1,407 holes and 1804 miles of overhead wires without cost to the city, and the poles and 387 miles of wire at public expense. The absence of fatal accidents and damage to properly, as well as the improved appearance of the public thoroughlares, attest the benefit of the work of the licent.

of the work of this Board.

A design for the laying out of the street system of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards has been completed, establishing 33si miles of avenues and streets. The title to 24st 75 miles of these avonues and streets has yet to be acquired. The length of streets regulated, graded, for completed during the year in that district, is over five miles. The length of paved streets at the close of 18si was nearly eleven miles, and at the close of 18si was nearly eleven miles, and at the close of 18si was nearly eleven miles, and at the close of 18si was more than twenty-five miles showing that more of this work was done in the last three years than in all of the rest of the time since annexation. One of the most important works to be done this year is the reasing of Third avenue from 188th to 188th street.

The plans for draining the thirteen sewerage

street. The plans for draining the thirteen sewerage districts into which these wards are subdivided are in preparation, as the former plans do not suit the changes in the sirect system. Outlet sewers and frunk sewers of magnitude and importance have been under construction during the pest year, such as the outlet sewer in

Linens.

Double Damask Table Cloths 2x2 yards\$1.50. 2x 2 1/2 yards....\$2.00. 2×3 yards.....\$2.50.

Napkins to match, \$1.50 and \$2.25. Hemstitched and fringed sets

1/2 price. 500 doz. fine Huck Towels, \$1.50 doz.

250 doz. Napkins, (large size,) \$1.50 doz.

Lord & Taylor,

Jerome avenue and the trunk sewer in Webster avenue. On the Mill Brook drainage district work, between the Ward line and Fordham, and on the Wolf street system, good progress has been made, and the Fort Morris system is nearly finished.

progress has been made, and the Port Morris system is nearly finished.

CITY WORKS TO EMPLOY THE UNEMPLOYER.

A condition of unexampled depression in trade exists throughout the country, and the effects are shown in this city by the unprecedentedly large number of people unable to secure employment. Distressing destitution and hardship are imminent in thousands of homes among those worthy and willing to to work. No such revival of business activity as would afford employment to all those seeking it can naturally be expected this winter. Any public work, therefore, that can be prosecuted to the public advantage, and which would furnish employment while it is not to be found in other directions, should be promptly commenced. I recommend that the Department of Public Works, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Parks, the Department of Docks, the Department of Public Works, the Department of Public work in Department of Street Cleaning, and other departments, wherever practicable, shall at once initiate and carry on all of the work on public improvements that the law provides for and their appropriations will permit. In some cases additional legislation is required to enable a beginning to be made on needed public work that will be of assistance in this direction. There should be no delay in considering and acting upon these matters. PROGRESS OF GERAT CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

In my first annual message I said: "It will be the aim of the present administration to prosecute vigorously and economically the various enterprises which have been initiated for the public benefit, and to initiate such oth-ers as may be necessary."

The enterprises which I made an early an-nouncement would receive my first attention were:

were:

1. Particulation of water supply.

2. Street passing:

4. Municipal faciliting.

4. Third avenue bridge.

6. Kingsbridge road bridge.

6. high-service water work.

7. Harten River driveway.

8. Ein street widening.

8. Eins street widening.

Several of these enterprises have been touched upon in the preceding pages and their progress noted. In all of the others advance is also to be reported. The maps and plans for the Elm street improvement are nearly completed, and under the new law the work, it is hoped, will be subject to no delay.

The bridge over the United States Ship Canal, where it intersects the Kingsbridge road, has been under contract since April 13. ISU, and favorable progress upon a substantial drawbridge structure is now being made. The contract for the new machinery at the high-service water works has been made, and an increased water supply will soon be available in the district of high ground and rapidly growing population affected.

The Harlem driveway improvement, in the preparation of plans for which considerable progress has been made, should not be longer delayed.

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATION IS MANIFEST

METROPOLITAN CONSOLIDATION IS MANIFEST DESTINY.

It is the manifest destiny of the vast popu-

It is the manifest destiny of the vast population and immense business interests of which our port is the centre that they shall be consolidated under one municipal government and form the metropolis of the world. The Greater New York already exists in popular fancy, and the title is used to describe the metropolitan district. When it shall exist in fact is a question to be determined by the people. I am in favor of the proposition to culmit to the people for their decision the question as to whether the time has arrived for such consolidation.

An important and interesting feature in considering the work done, and the condition of the work in progress, on city improvements is the satisfaction and public spirit with which these improvements are viewed by the people. They have no disposition to re niggardly in spending money when the benefits and advantages are so evident. With the moral support of this public sontiment of pride in our city, accompanied by official watchfulness to see that the wise and conomical expenditure of the city's money shall continue, I am confident that New York's immediate future will witness its grand and giorious growth in every direction that goes to make an ideal city.

The Mas F. Gilbor, Mayor. THE PEOPLE PROUD OF THEIR CITY.

The Aldermen ordered that 1,000 copies of the message be printed. Aldermen Flynn, Morgan, Brown, Wund,

Martin, Saul, and Cakley were appointed by President McClellan a Committee on Legislation to go to Albany at their own expense to tion to go to Albany at their own expense to look after legislation bearing on the city. The request of the Metropolitan Club for permission to erect two lamps and necessary posts in front of the club house at Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street was granted.

Liescontions of regret at the death of Alderman Murphy were adopted, and the flags on city Hall were ordered flown at hair must. The desk of the dead Alderman will be draped for thirty days. The Alderman will attend the funeral this morning in a body.

Palice Captain Petty Tried to Reform Bim Hermann Bruenjes, a man-of-all-work who lived at it l'eli street, was found dead yesterday morning in the hallway. Walter von Ha-gen was arrested because he was on a spree with Bruenies the night before, but it is be-lieved that the man died of exposure. Several years ago Police Captain Petty, formerly of the Lizabeth street station, tried to reform Bruenies by giving him work on his farm at Centre Moriches. The experiment was a failure.

Trying to Roll Six-inch Aluminum Beams, HOMESTRAD, Pa., Jan. 9. - In the 25-inch mill of the Carnegie works the experiment of rolling six-inch beams from aluminum for Gov-ernment vessels is being fried. The first beam was rolled yesteriar, but was not satisfactory.
The aluminum was bested just hot enough to char a just board and then asbuilted to the rolls. In the second pass it collared on the rolls and broke ten boxes, and the experiment was postponed until later in the week.



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Dose. Small Pill. 1 Small Price.

WERTS FOR A HEROIC REMEDY

IN ADDITION TO REPEALING THE RACE TRACK DAWS

Ms Wants the New Jersey Legislature to Repeal the Section of the Crimes Act Permitting Morse Racing at Patre and Re-enact the Sections Declaring It Unlawful. TRENTON, Jan. 9. The Governor's message, after alluding to the good condition of the finances of the State, speaks of the improvement of the National Guard, and calls atten-tion to the necessity of utilizing the advan-

tages of Seagirt as a camping ground. Speaking of the public water supply, the Governor says:
"It is of the utmost public importance that measures be speedlly taken for the systematic

control by the State of the sources of potable water supply within its borders for the common benefit of all its citizens. "The State, acting for the general welfare, should exert its authority to prevent the acquisition of the sources of potable water supply by private corporations for private gain, or the exclusive appropriation thereof by single municipalities. All legally vested rights

of individuals or corporations should, of course, be respected, but the prerogative of

of individuals or corporations should, of course, be respected, but the prerogative of eminent domain should, in this matter, be exercised to its fullest extent by the State in its own behalf."

A chapter relating to horse racing and betting is of interest to others besides derivermen:

I recommend," says the Governor, "the absolute repeal of chapters 1tt, 17, and 18 of the Laws of 1892, known as the lace-track laws. This should be done not only upon moral grounds, but in obedience to the ropular will, emphatically expressed. If it be the legislative desire to apply radical treatment to the subject matter of horse racing and betting thereon, the proviso contained in section 55 of the Crimes act (revision 237) should be repealed, and chapter 147 of the Laws of 1880 should be received boddly.

The proviso in section 55 permits horse racing at fairs and exhibitions of any agricultural or other incorporated society or body. Without exception, all tracks where racing is habitually earlied on, and most other tracks, are owned by some incorporated society or body for the purpose of bringing them within the provise of section 55. The simple repeal of the legislation of last winter will not prevent horse racing. It will remain lawful under the provise of section 55.

Prior to the passage of chapter 147 of the Laws of 1880, betting on any horse race, or being stakeholder thereat, or advertising any such race, or being rider or driverthereat, or contributing to or procuring to be made up any purse to be raced for, or leasing or permitting lands to be used for racing purposes, was unlawful and punishable by line and imprisonment, under sections 50, 57, 58, and 50 of the Crimes act. Her. 237.]

Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1880, by amendments to the four sections last mentioned, purports to legalize the practices theretofore interdicted by those sections, when the same are done on the grounds or under the auspices of a fair or any agricultural or other incorporated body.

It will thus be seen that, although the legislation of

done on the grounds or under the auspices of a fair or any agricultural or other incorporated body.

"It will thus be seen that, although the legislation of last winter be repealed, horse racing will still be legal, under the proviso in section 55, and betting, and the offering of prizes or purses to be raced for, will be legal under the legislation of 1889. If horse racing for purses or otherwise remains legalized, the opportunity for betting thereon will remain, and experience teaches that where opportunity is afforded to indulge any forbidden practice, it will be indulged, to greater or less degree, and more or less openly, as it may be regarded safe or unsafe to do.

There is no doubt that it was the concealed purpose of the promoters of the legislation of 1880 to legalize bookmaking and pool selling on race tracks, and, until the decision in 1887, by the Court of Errors and Appeals, of the case of McClean vs. The State (reported in 20 Vroom, 471), such practices were carried on, ostensibly, by virtue of that legislation. The acts of last winter were, I apprehend, really intended to effectuate the objects and purposes of the legislation of 1880, which had been in a measure defeated by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. Had not the legislation of 1880, which had been in a measure defeated by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. Had not the legislation of 1880, which had been in a measure defeated by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. Had not the legislation of 1880, which had been in a measure defeated by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. Had not the legislation of 1880, one of the court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. Had not the legislation of 1880, which had been in a measure defeated by the decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. Had not the legislation of 1880, one of the court of Errors and Appeals before mentioned. The formal part of the promoters.

I

BUSINESS HOUSES COMPLAIN

Against Sidewalk Obstructions, The Police Commissioners reflected Mr.

Martin yesterday to be President of the Board. A blank ballot was cast by Mr. Martin. The other three ballots bore his name. This is the third time Mr. Martin has been chosen President of the Board. After the meeting he was congratulated by his associates. The Commissioners received a communication from Mayor Gilroy yesterday with a let-

ter from Holmes, Booth & Haydens, brass manufacturers, 25 Park row, who complained that a policeman told their truckman that he must not put on the sidewalk goods for shipment except when they could be immediately removed to a truck. The firm says that if such a rule were enforced it would be impossible for them to conduct business in the city. The Mayor recommended to the Police Commissioners that the law be more liberally construed, and that a reasonable time is allowed. Such matters have been causing the authorities no end of trouble. The ordinance, it seems, is very explicit, and there is no provision in it if taken literally that permits of any other course than the policeman followed in this case. When this course is followed business men complain, and if it is not followed the public complains. Recently the city improvement society made several complaints to the Mayor that the police were not properly enforcing the law. The Commissioners remanded all the ordinance men to patrol duty and made every patrolman responsible for the condition of his post. Since then complaints from merchants have been sent by the wholesale to the Mayor and the Commissioners.

Testerday Mr. MacLean suggested asking the Mayor to bring the matter to the attention of the Alderinen, but his motion to that effect was lost. Freedent Martin believed that if the Mayor's letter was referred to the Superintendent the trouble would be adjusted to the satisfaction of all and it was so referred.

Drs. Daniel J. Bomova, John O. Gorman, and Daniel H. Smith were fully appointed Police Surgeons yesterday. The Commissioners accepted the resignation of Patrolman George W. Metitli of West Sixtyelghth street was retired on half pay. At the request of Commissioner MacLean, Fatrolman Thomas Brophy of the Old slip station was transferred to West fold street. Edward Bress, Edward except when they could be immediately re-

Concha M. de Hossignolt was before Chief

Judge Daly of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday suing for an absolute divorce from Theodore de Rossignoll, who she said had dealt in railreads and tobacco at wholesale at Havana, Cuba, but whose business at present she does not know. She says that she married him at Havana on Sept. 20, 1888, after which they went to Paris. He left her to see his parents in Italy, and she remained with her father, at Paris. She went to Havana with her father where she remained about two years. She came here in June of 1831, about the time that has husband returned from Europe. She She came here in June of 1831, about the time that her hunband returned from Europe. She ask size heard that he had brought another woman from Italy, and was with her at the Imperial. She declined to live with him, and has been watching his movements to get evidence against him.

Joseph De Forro, who acted as interpreter for them here wines they lived taucher, and who performed the same office for the wife in court yesterday, was the neit other winess. Its said he had been watching be blossigned for several months. Last too subset he found him occurving the same apartment with a woman at 141 Fast Fifteenth sirest. The Judge said he would have to have further evidence.

Crank Bradley May Get Ton Years,

Thomas Bradley, the crank who hid himself behind a heap of stones in the Postal Tele-graph building, at Broadwar and Murray street on the morning of October 23, and Bred a number of shots at Superintendent Frederick Lewis Matthes and the policeman who tried to dislodge him, wounding Matthes seriously, pleaded guilty resterday in the Goneral Ses-sions before Recorder Smyth of assault in the first degree. Recorder Smyth remanded him. Strocers Want Lower License Peep.

The Retail Grocers' Association is expected. at its meeting on Jan. 22 to ask the Legislature to reduce the maximum fee for grocers' excise licenses. Grocers who deal in wines and figuors in bottles and cases are required to pay \$400 a year, which is the cost of a select in the property of the pusiness. Winter's Chills

Make Winter's Pains Winter weather is dangerous,



ing to assail us at our weakest point, How to Escape Them

is a matter of the highest impor-

tance. There is only one way, and that is by keeping the system in sound, healthy condition, the liver and kidneys in good working order, free from bile, by giving the blood new tone and life. To accomplish this do not take ordinary remedies -get the best. If you stop to think a moment you will know that it is Warner's Safe Cure, the great standard remedy, which has stood the test of time and is universally popular because it has never failed to relieve or cure.

Your druggist keeps Warner's Safe Cure-all druggists everywhere do.

WITNESSES FOR BROCKWAY. Former Ismates of the Eimira Reformatory Say They Were Well Treated,

The investigation of the charges of cruelty made against Superintendent Brockway of the Eimira Reformatory was continued yesterday

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Testimony in favor of Mr. Brockway was given by fourteen more former inmates of the institution, making twenty-eight in all. The committee required these witnesses to give their real names, addresses, and occupations, but these particulars were kept secret.

The witnesses said that they had no com-

plaints to make, and did not know of any ill treatment. Those who had been punished said that they thought the punishment had not been excessive, and had done them good, They told the trades they had learned in the reformatory. Some of them said they were not be affected by that fact.

James F. Kelly, an officer of the Court of General Sessions, testified to the general improvement in the mental, moral, and physical condition of a relative who is confined in the

Witness 17 kept the record of paddlings for fourteen months, and thought that on an average fourteen convicts were paddled every week. He knew nothing about the paddling personally, except on two occasions when he was present, and on one when he was paddled himself. The men laughed when they came out because they wanted to give the impression that they were not punished. The witness thought that it was not advisable to indict corporal punishmenton all the inmates of the reformatory, but that 35 per cent. of them needed paddling. The men who needed it most came from New York and Brocklyn. Mon from the country were more sensitive.

"John Wilson," a German, said that he had learned the English language, the painter's trade, and the difference between right and wrong at the reformatory, and that Superistendent Brockway had always treated him like a gentleman. Witness 17 kept the record of paddlings for

a gentleman.
Witness 'Il was paddled twice. The record
showed that he had received fifteen strokes;
but he denied it.
"I couldn't stand it." he said. "It would

but he denied it. "It would have killed me."

"It couldn't stand it." he said. "It would have killed me."

Witness 24 was recorded as Edward Ransom. He said he was a Yale graduate of the class of "85, and was sentenced for grand largest in the railway mail service. He was definitely discharged last November. He thought he was justly treated there, but he did not approve of the monitor system. The monitors would use their power to work off personal spite. He thought the influence of the institution good, and as an expert witness he testified in favor of corporal punishment. He thought religious services and the visits of women were of no benefit to the inmates. He was the only witness for the defence who ever heard throckway swear. He said he heard Brockway say Damn it. The committee railed that this was not profamity.

The investigation was adjourned to Jan. 30, when it will be continued in the reformatory at Elmira.

LIBEL SUITS IN SOUTH ORANGE. President Church Starts One and Two Others Are Threatened. SOUTH ORANGE, Jan. D.-Recently Village

President Edward F. Church, who is managet of the woollen department of E. S. Jaffray & Co., began a libel suit against Village Counsel James McC. Morrow to recover \$25,000 damages. Mr. Morrow caused to be published in the South Orange Bulletin a communication over his own name, in which he said things about Mr. Church which the latter thinks are libelious. After this letter appeared the Bulletin two other commi in the Bulletin two other communications followed. One was signed Peach Blossom and the other "Citizen." Mr. Morrow says Peach Blossom spoke very badly of him and Carl Edward Bloscist a Village Trustee takes exception to remarks contained in "Citizen's" letter in consequence of this Mesers Morrow and Billigrist have instructed Lawver Samuel Raisschof Newark to find out who wrote the two letters. Eugene W. Farrell the business manager of the hadden, will not tell who wrote the tetters, and Lawyer Kalisch threatents to make the paper a defendant.

Mrs. Charles Wolf, wife of a New York furnis ture dealer, was hadly burned at Sea Cliff, L. L. on Tuesday afternoon. She was searching for

some clothing in a closet in the family's sum-mer cottage. A lighted candle she held ignited a light shawl she had on, and the flames stread to her dress. She ran down stairs and out into the yard. Her screams for help ware heard by Constable George Brangle, and he wranted he overcost scound her and extinguished the fire. With the assistance of Mrs. Walter h. Sect. a neighbor the injured woman was conversed to the Sout residence, and a physician summer. Mrs. Wolf was hadly burned about the neck and boir. Her condition is critical Siahad gone to Sea Cliff to inspect the house as was her custom at intervals in the winter. light shawl she had on and the flames saread

FOR EVERY MAN. ONLY SI THE TIENCE

OF LIFE W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulench Storets THE MOST ENINENT SPECIALIST IN ANDERSA.

of the Praticity Medical Institute was awarded the gold steedad by the National Medical Association for the Praticipal Physics and Physics of the Praticipal Physics of Medical Physics of Medical Physics of Medical Physics of Medical CURES for sweet the person or by letter. Programs, with the Administration of the National Present of Life easy, 570 pp. 195 invaluable prescriptions. 15 pp. 195 invaluable prescriptions 15 and the Cure of the State of the National Physics of the State of the National Physics of the National Physics